



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Articles in the December issue are:

"On the Magnetic Field of the Earth," by L. Steiner.

"The Physical Theory of the Earth's Magnetic and Electric Phenomena, No. IV.," by L. A. Bauer.

"Atmospheric Electricity Observations on the Second Cruise of the *Carnegie* from New York to Colombo," by E. Kidson.

"On the Normal Magnetic Elements at the Mauritius Magnetic Observatory," by L. A. Bauer.

**TREMATODE GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED
FOR THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF
ZOOLOGICAL NAMES"**

1. The International Commission on Medical Zoology, appointed by the Graz International Zoological Congress, has made its first report on the names of Trematode genera parasitic in man.

2. Four members, namely, Blanchard (Paris), Monticelli (Naples), Stiles (Washington) and Zschokke (Basel), unanimously agree that the following eleven names are from the present standpoint of systematic zoology and nomenclature, the correct names for the genera in question, and that the species cited as genotypes are the correct types according to the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature.

Clonorchis Looss, 1907, Feb. 1, 147-152, type *sinensis*.

Dicrocoelium Dujardin, 1845a, 391, type *lanceatum* = *lanceolatum* (= ? *dendriticum* sub judice).

Fasciola Linnæus, 1758a, 644, 648-649, type *hepatica*.

Fasciolopsis Looss, 1899b, 557, 561, type *buskii* (seu *buski* teste Blanchard).

Gastrodiscus Leuckart in Cobbold, 1877e, 233-239, type *sonsinoi* (seu *sonsinoi* teste Blanchard).

Heterophyes Cobbold, 1866a, 6, type *egyptiaca* = *heterophyes*.

Metorchis Looss, 1899b, 564-566, type *albidus*.

Opisthorchis Blanchard, 1895f, 217, type *felineus*.

Paragonimus Braun, 1899g, 492, type *westermanii* (seu *westermani* teste Blanchard).

Pseudamphistomum Luehe, 1908, 428-436, type *truncatum*.

Watsonius Stiles & Goldberger, 1910, 212, type *watsoni*.

3. The following commissioners have not voted: Jaegerskiöld (Gothenburg), Looss (Cairo), Luehe (Koenigsberg), Pintner (Vienna) and Shipley (Cambridge).

4. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will wait until July 1, 1912, for any zoologist to raise objection to any portion of this report, and that on that date all names to which valid objection is not raised will be forwarded to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature with the motion that these names be included in the "Official List of Zoological Names" provided for by the Graz Zoological Congress.

5. All correspondence on this subject should be addressed to

C. W. STILES,

*Secretary International Commission
on Zoological Nomenclature*

HYGIENIC LABORATORY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

November 11, 1911

SPECIAL ARTICLES

NOTES UPON *CRONARTIUM RIBICOLA*¹

A NUMBER of new points have been worked out in connection with this fungus during the past year. A coarse yellow mottling of pine needles and of the bark on the twigs and leader occurs rarely, but is very characteristic when it does occur. It seems to occur only in trees which have had the disease for more than one year. It has developed in the greenhouse upon plants which were known to be infected and has been found in one lot of trees set out in the field.

In 1910 an attempt was made by the speaker to pick out all the infected trees in a lot of 10,000 three-year-old white pines. The remainder were then planted out by state authorities in a large open field where every tree could be easily found the next year, and in a locality where *Ribes* were absent for a considerable distance. An examination the next summer showed a considerable number which had swellings of the bark, but none were found with fruiting bodies of the *Perider-*

¹ Presented before the American Phytopathological Society, December, 1911.